0

Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-American Water Color Society Exhibition. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crock. AMBERG THEATRE—8:15—Der Vogelnsendier. BLIOU THEATRE—8:20—A Society Fed. BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Ninety Days. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m. The Dore Gallery.
CASINO-8:15-Fencing Mastet.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Span of Life. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-The Spin of Line.
DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-The Ming the Shrew.
PLEEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-Upotree.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-A Flag of Truce.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-A Flag of Truce.
The Modification Guards' Ball. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Mulligan Guards' Ball. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Hunchback. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Tri

KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vandeville. EVEEUM THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Masquerade Ball, MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Wonders of America STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-My Official Wife. STAR THEATRE-8:15-On Probation. TONY PASTOR'S-2-S-Vandeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-Gloriana. ISTH STREET THEATRE-S-Gles-da-Lough

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Uganda question came up again in both Houses of Parliament; Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery said Sir Gerald Portal had ample forces for carrying out the purposes of his mission; the House discussed pleuro-pneumonia and agricultural depression. === It was reported that the French Chamber of Indictments has decided that no case has been found against M. Rouvier and Senators Deves Grevy and Renault == A large number of persons in Queensland have eratic victory in November.

Congress.-Both branches in session. = Senate: Senator Hill's motion to take up the Silver Repeal bill was defeated by a vote of 42 to 23; the Senate Quarantine bill was passed as a substitute for the House bill. === House: The day was taken up in filibustering.

Lomestic.-Governor Flower vetoed Senator Mc-Carty's bill legalizing the acts of Brooklyn officials in expending money for the Columbian calebration. === The overdue steamship City of Peking arrived at San Francisco; she was delayed by the breaking of her shaft. === Railway officials profess ignorance of the alleged intentions of their employes to strike unless their wages are increased during the World's Fair. - Professor J. H. Worcester, jr., of Union Seminary, died at Lakewood, N. J. Severe storms are reported from the West and Northwest, === Benjamin W. Howey, a well-known Republican of New-Jersey, is dead.

City and Subarban .- An explosion of gas in a tenement-house, No. 423 West Thirty-ninth-st., caused the death of one man and the injury of twenty-two others. === Ex-Collector E. L. Hedden died. === The trial of C. W. Gardner was continued. === The surviving original members of the Union League Club enjoyed a dinner at the clabhouse. — The Lincoln Union held a reception and ball. — The fruit trade of this and other cities held its first annual dinner. Stocks were irregular, but prices were depressed generally in the afternoon on an unfavorable interpretation of the vote on silver in the Federal Senate. Money on call 21-2 per

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clearing conditions, possibly preceded by rain; growing much colder later in the day. Temperature yes terday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 20; aver-

Governor Flower has vetoed the bill legalizing all the illegal expenditures made in Brooklyn in connection with the Columbus celebration, and by so doing has placed himself on the side of honest government in a way that will prove gratifying to all good citizens. He finds the bill of doubtful constitutionality, pronounces it adverse to the public interests, and expresses the opinion that through its artful ding it would prevent the prosecution of the indicted efficials. The Governor has risen above partisanship in this matter, and administered a fitting rebuke to the men who control the Legislature. His action will be heartily commended in Brooklyn and throughout the

The president of one of the big ice companies is out with a statement to the effect that the price of ice will be the same this year as last; and he adds that "there is certainly no reason why it should be any cheaper." The public will naturally take another view. The obvious reason for cheaper ice the coming summer is the large production on account of the unusual cold this winter. For a week or two. English people will be committed irrevocably though, the ice companies have been raking up excuses for not lowering the price, and they know that they have the public at their mercy.

tween the two houses of Congress can be had after the defeat of his measure in the Comforthwith. The importance of this subject seems to be increasingly appreciated in Wash- a Unionist reaction and a recurrence of coerington, and with the strong pressure that is being exerted by prominent physicians the failure would be a warning to his successors ena tment of a measure as good as the Harris bill is to be looked for before the session ends.

A bi'l was introduced at Albany last evening authorizing the removal of the City Hall from its present site and its re-erection elsewhere within the city limits. This is a measure of profound interest to the people of New-York. The officials bent on demplishing the City Hall are evidently alarmed by the strength of the opposition to their project, and feel the need of fortifying themselves with a law passed to legalize what they at first intended to do without special authority. No sufficient reason for the removal of this historic landmark exists and the bill should be promptly killed.

Senator Hill's attempt to get the bill repealing the Silver-Purchase act taken up yesterday was a failure, as Senator Sherman and others had expected, but the adverse vote-42 to 23 would be an error, however, to accept this vote subject. Several Senators voted against the consideration of the bill, although they are in favor of stopping the purchase of silver bullion. for they feel that any attempt to pass the repealing act is foredoomed to defeat. Unfortunately, the chances for anti-silver legislation in the S-nate as it will be after March 4 are less fav rable than in the Senata as it now is constituted.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE SILVER LAW.

The Sherman Silver act, some Democrats are fond of saying, is a Republican measure which worked so badly that even those who framed for the English to persevere in governing Irait desire its repeal. This statement of the case involves untruth and injustice. The facts of the people and of the conscience of Christenwhich the official records establish are those;

by a Democratic House and by a combination of the Democrats with a few Republicans in in his attempt to reconcile England to Home the Senate. It worked such mischief that in 1890 business men of all shades of political the perverse folly of a faction of extremists opinion were anxious to have silver coinage stopped.

2. A bill to that end was passed by the Republican House in 1890, but the Senate substituted a free-coinage bill, every Democratic Senator present but three voting for it. A conference was then ordered, and it became necessary, in order to prevent free coinage and stop coinage under the Bland act, to frame a silverpurchase act which the silver Senators would net join the Democrats in opposing. Thus the measure was in fact forced upon the country by the combination of Democrats with those Senators.

3. It was not only a compromise, but by all parties was treated as a temporary measure, to serve until it could be ascertained by international conference how far other nations would go in efforts for larger use of silver. That conference resulted in proof that other nations would do nothing, because they believed the United States would either attempt free coinage alone, or by continuing silver purchases too long would debase their own currency, drive out of the country their large stock of gold, and give to other Powers incalculable advantages.

4. The act had worked no harm down to the time when it became known that Democrats would control the Government after March 4. But at once, in November last, gold then began to go out, though it had been coming into the country in October, and the exports in December and January have been about \$26,000,-000. The law remained just what it had been in October. Confidence in the financial future was changed, not by the law, but by Demo-

comber and January merchandise exports greatly exceeded imports. Sales of securities by foreign holders, withdrawal of capital loaned have by foreign owners alone accounts for the exports of gold, and these exhibit the effects, not of the law as it remained unaltered, but of the political change in the Government.

Republicons believe the law has done all the good it can. It has served until the purpose of foreign powers has been manifested, has supplied some increase of circulation for the vastly increasing business of the country, and even to this hour has caused no premium on gald, nor rush to get notes redeemed, nor distrust among the people as to the present redemption of notes on demand. If coupled with unaltered confidence in the financial control of the Government for the future, this same act would have produced different results during the last three months. But it is now plain that foreigners who hold American securities, and many Americans also, do not believe that the party which is about to take power can be relied upon to use, firmly and resolutely, all the resources at the command of the Government to maintain the parity of gold and silver as the act of 1890 provides. Unless enforced according to the spirit and intent of that provision, the measure must become incalculably more dangerous.

Net for partisan, but for National and business reasons, the act should be repealed as soon as possible, so that the distrust of the future may not continue to do harm. Mr. Cleveland deserves credit for urging this step, and none the less because it may save him an ugly quarrel with his own party if the step can be taken before his inauguration.

HOME RULE AND AMNESTY.

The success of Home Rule depends to a large degree upon the temper of the Irish representatives during the present session of Parlia ment. Mr. Gladstone, having made the cause his own, is devoting the closing years of hi political career almost exclusively to their service. If they are prepared to co-operate with him and to act temperately and in a conciliatory spirit, Mr. Parnell's great work for Ireland will be crowned with triumph. If they persist in capriciously obstructing his policy and in embarrassing and paralyzing his Ministry, they will demonstrate their own incapacity for selfgovernment and overwhelm the Home-Rule

movement with irretrievable ruin. Mr. Gladstone's bill, if it be carried through the Commons, will undoubtedly be rejected by the Lords; but whether he lives or dies, it will he taken up session after session until the re- and active statesman. Few statesmen in the sistance of the upper House is finally overcome. The passage of the bill by the Commons will and make them go further in the count than be decisive of the fate of Home Rule. Obstruction may follow in the Lords, but the to the policy. It will be an experiment which will have to be tried sooner or later, if the scheme of legislation be perfected and sanctioned by the coalition majority. But if the The Smate yesterday took the proper step bill fails through the resistance of Irish facof substituting its own Quarantine bill for that tion, the patience of the English constituencies

mons, and there would be every probability of cion and Balfourism. Mr. Gladstone's own that the Irish representatives could not be depended upon as political allies even when the largest possible concessions were made to them.

The amnesty agitation illustrates the dangers now confronting the Home-Rule movement. Mr. Morley has made a partial clearance of political prisoners, but has stopped short of abs lute surrender. Thereupon Mr. Redmond and a few other extremists demand complete amnesty as the indispensable condition for their support of the proposed Home-Rule bill. That may appear a strong fighting policy to an excited Dublin crowd that delights in brandishing shillelahs, no matter whose head may be broken; but it is the worst possible exhibition of evil passion and political incapacity. Mr. Dillon appeals to the enlightened selfinterest of Ireland when he deprecates the illadvised attempt to force the amnesty question upon the Government prematurely. He shows sobriety of judgment when he declares that other issues must be subordinated to Home -was larger than had been looked for. It Rule. Those Irish representatives, who are bent upon humiliating and discrediting the as indicating the temper of the Senate on the G'adstone Government by insisting upon the release of all the political prisoners, are followers of the later rather than of the earlier and nobler Parnell.

The Irish people have enjoyed for so long a period the sympathy and good wishes of foreign communities outside England that they are in danger of taking it for granted that the public opinion of the world will always be on their side. There could be no more serious mistake. Mr. Gladstone has always recognized the weight of that opinion in determining England's obligation to arm the Irish people with the privileges of legislative autonomy. He has declared it to be impracticable land by force and in defiance of the aspirations dom. He has adapted his Irish policy to the 1. The Bland Silver act of 1878 was passed | conditions of public opinion in the modern world, and has made great personal sacrifices Rule. If his concessions are rejected through in persisting in dictating conditions of unconditional surrender, the sympathies of the civilized world may be permanently alienated from the Irish cause.

TO REFORM THE BAR.

Not least among the reforms which have been made possible by the fine work of the statesmen who planned and executed last year's coup d'etat by which the Democratic party was put in possession of the State, is the one initiated at Albany the other day by Senator Plunkitt in the form of a bill providing that any one who has served seven terms in the Legis'ature sha'l be admitted to the Bar without an examination. That is, seven years' service as a lawmaker shall be taken as prima facie evidence, proof conclusive, of fitness and capacity for the practice of law. It takes the place of the compulsory term of study and the usual xamination by which a candidate for admission to the Bar is tested as to his knowledge of the rules and principles of law and its qualifications for its practice. Well, why not? There is, no doubt, a prevalent feeling among S-pator Plunkitt's constituents, and indeed among the ruling classes generally, that the Bar of this State is a close corporation, a monopoly. Under the odious restrictions which now govern admission to the profession applicants are required to withdraw themselves from the useful occupations-chiefly barkeeping-in which they fit themselves for the career of statesmen and waste two or three years in unremunerative study and an apprenticeship in the routine and forms of practice. It is an irksome novitiate. Moreover, the statesmen of our time have an ciation and at times assumed to criticise statesmen and lawmakers. From the point of view of Senator Plunkitt's constituents this is all wrong and should be reformed.

It is a shame, in their judgment, that with Hall, in undisputed control of pretty much men who make the laws and the absolute power to say what laws shall be made or unmade-it is a shame that after Tammany Hall has shown its confidence in a statesman by sending him to the Legislature seven times it should not have the power to give him a license to practise law -or, for that matter, to practise medicine or preach or sell rum. Of what use is this noble organization if after a statesman has served it faithfully for seven years in the Legislature it cannot give him a certificate that will permit him to do anything he pleases, from practising law to riding free on railroads? A more sweeping reform, of course, would be to pass a law requiring recognition of a Tammany badge as a universal passport, a sort of signet-ring affair, to which all doors should open and all heads should how. But it is probably too early for that. We must be patient and take these reforms one at a time. For instance, next year it will be in order to pass a law providing that any man who has sold rum under a Tammany license for medicinal purposes for seven years shall receive a medical diploma and be licensed to practise medicine. Then there would re main only one learned profession-the clerical -closed to Tammany. And the demand to have that thrown open is not likely to be

vociferous or tumultuous for some time to come. It is said we know that the Plunkitt bill is intended for the sole benefit of that eminent statesman, the Hon. Timothy "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan, who sold a flourishing rum business ome time ago and announced-probably in anticipation of the proposed enactment-his intention to open a law effice. This may be so, It is not unusual for Tammany to enact general laws to fit individual cases. Especially when it has a particularly useful servant to reward. Last year it passed a general law to permit that distinguished ornament of the bench, Police Justice Grady, to practise law, he having plenty of leisure for it, as the duties of Police Justice for which he receives \$8,000 a year take very little of his time. Too much could hardly be done for Grady. He has a large and rapid-firing mouth that has been in the constant service of Tammany for many years. It has gone off to Hot Springs just now for a vacation. Grady went with it. The "Dry-Dollar" is just such another very useful organization can take a given number of voters he. And, of course, if he wants to practise law after seven years' service in the Legislature Tammany ought to fix it for him. Besides he has already had considerable experi-

vears. And that reminds us-why not make a short cut and provide for the whole batch of Tam-

any other bar?

TRY BURNING THE REFUSE.

problems-how to collect and how to dispose of the refuse. Until they have both been solved the condition of the city must remain mesatisfac ory. It may at times be fairly good. but it cannot be good continually. New-York will be periodically subjected to such inflictions as have been endured for the last month so long as an incompetent department has charge of this important business; but the most competent department which could be created could not render such service as the community requires if it were compelled to make the ocean bed its dumping ground. It is gratifying to note a growing recognition of this fact. Before long, we hope and think, there will be a general confession of the inadequacy of the present system, and in consequence an int l'igent demand for a better one. Mr. Brennan's department has done much less than it might have done during these distressing weeks: in lact, it has seemed to be doing practically nothing most of the time. But with the best incentions and the utmost activity it could not have dene all that was desirable. Its comjulsery dependence on sea-going scows would have balked its efforts.

The truth is that if the existing method of putting away the refuse of the city was ever effectual New-York long ago outgrew it, and that fact would have been apparent at an arlier period if the people had known and cared as much about the possibilities and benefits of street cleaning as they now do. Travel, observation and reading have enlightned many, and the knowledge thus acquired has spread; so that to-day there is a better appreciation than ever before of the difference between what is and what might be in New-York. It is therefore a favorable time for advancing the proposition that the present system is exceedingly inefficient. There is talk f sending the street sweepings to Riker's Island, where it is said they could be advanageously used as filling-in material; but this would be only a temporary and partial remely for a growing evil. It has been suggested that imilar receptacles might be found elsewhere, and this is probably true. But makeshifts of this sort at the best would merely postpone an ultimate necessity, and they might easily produce consequences extremely prejudicial to health and comfort.

Why should not the bulk of the city's refuse be burned? Purification by fire of itself would be a great advantage, and, besides, the prodnets of combustion have large value. To commit all this material to the ocean, whence in no small measure and in an offensive condition it is returned to the land, is not only an ineffectual but also a very wasteful proceeding. The process of cremation, if honestly and intelligently conducted, would bring back to the public treasury, here as it does elsewhere, a considerable part of the cost of keeping the city clean. The market for fertilizers is extensive and steady, and other uses would be found for numerous ingredients of the vile mass which is now sent to sea when the weather permits, after they had been made innocuous

A man would need to be extraordinarily keen in order to discover any political pitfall in a f.rm like this. We really cannot see why the proposal should ruffle the susceptibilities of Mr. Creker or his most sensitive disciple. Some time and money would have to be expended in carrying it out, but not a great deal. At least the experiment might be tried on a moderate scale with little trouble or expense. Perhaps the result would constitute Mayor Gilroy's best claim to the admiration and g atitude of posterity.

CONVICTS UPON THE PUBLIC ROADS.

We believe that the Superintendent of Prisons has not yet expressed himself in reference to the Ryder bill, pending in the Legisbeen drowned by the floods; part of the city of Brisbane has been submerged. —— Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

5. No adverse balance of trade, no excess of imports over exports of merchandise, caused these exports of gold, for in November, Define the constituted have organized a Bir Assolution for study and no liking for beoks. Another thing; the members of the Bar as at the constituted have organized a Bir Assolution. The constituted have organized a Bir Assolution for study and no liking for beoks. Another thing; the members of the Bar as at the constituted have organized a Bir Assolution. aversion for study and no liking for books. lature, which provides for the employment of will crystallize into a demand which our lawmakers will be unable to resist, in favor of a radical improvement of the condition of our highways. Consequently it is only a question of time, and apparently of a comparatively such a perfect governing machine as Tammany short period of time, when the State will be called on to decide upon the best way of solyeverything else, having the selection of the ing the road problem. Why not set the conviets at roadmaking?

In discussing the bill in question "The Rochester Union' makes these remarks:

We have yet to see an argument based on fact and reason against employment of such convict labor that can hold together and stand upon its own merit. Every objection raised is born of fear and apprebension, or borrowed from the practice in other ctates of leasing convict labor to mercenary and brutal con tractors, which furnishes no parallel whatever.

"The Kingston Freeman" meets this challenge with the contention that there is one 'conclusive and unanswerable argument' against the Ryder bill. This argument is that the convict who is employed in readmaking during the term of his sentence will not be learning a trade which will enable him to make an honest living when released"; while "his exposure to public gaze and scorn" on the highways will tend "to harden him." The Ryder bill provides that only two-thirds of the prisoners shall be set at roadmaking. So it would only be necessary, it would seem, to adopt a indicious system of rotation in employments to give every prisoner an opportunity of learning a trade. Besides, roadmaking is not the sort of work that can be pursued to advantage during the winter months, so that a portion of each year all the prisoners could be learning to veto it. trades. "The Freeman's" other point is of less importance. It is doubtful, we should say, that "exposure" upon the highways would perceptibly tend to harden a convict. The maicrity of travellers along the country roads might g'ance at the prison gangs, but very few wou'd do more than that. It is fair to a stime, too, that a man so sensitive as to shrink from the public gaze while working for the State on her highways would rarely land in a penalinstitution. It will be interesting to learn how the Prison

Superintendent will regard the proposition. The Governor, as our readers know, recommended something of the sort in his annual me-sage. The Superintendent may hold that the Ryder bill gees too far, in case the prisons are not to become a burden to the taxpayers, But when the people make up their minds radically to improve the roads of the State, and having improved them to care for them in accordance with some intelligent system, they will be ready to meet the expenses, whatever they may be. Set the prisoners to roadmaking, and the Superint indent may not be able to submit so satisfactory a balance-sheet as he does now. But the taxpayers will understand why and will not gramble.

The medical profession, not only in New-York, ence at the bar. He kept one for several but in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Chicago, is thoroughly arroused on the subject of a National quarantine, and will bring the entire weight of its influence to bear in favor of secur-

ter is now in such shape that a conference be- would appeal almost hopelessly to the country bar for seven years he should be admitted to days ago, and this is the time to "push things." and through its most excellent committee is doing splendid work in behalf of adequate precautions against cholera and like diseases. Success to its The cleaning of a city's streets involves two

efforts: It is within the bounds of possibility, of course, that February may furnish a worse day than yesterday, but it is sincerely to be hoped that no effort in that direction will be made.

"Old party afraid of its obligations" is about the way an astate Indian would designate the

The practical difficulties in the way of providing protectorate for Hawaii are numerous and great, while the advantages of that plan over annexa tion are by no means so casy to point out. It must be determined, in case we assume the role of a protecting Power, to what extent protection will be given and in what form and under what contingencies. These are hard matters to define and arrange. Moreover, the Hawaiians do not want protection. They wish to escape the necessity for self-government until they feel themselves apable of it, and then they will be satisfied with the self-government of an American community. They come with a rational, direct proposition-to become American. Let it be borne in mind, too, that an engagement to protect Hawaii involves us in its offairs fully as much as annexation would, while, accepted as the alternative of sovereign rights, it opens the door to the very complications which bound make intervention necessary, but which would be most unlikely to

arise were the American flag at home in Hawaii. The Florida alligators are doubtless scratinizing Mr. Croker with great interest and admiration. They too have large powers of absorption, and would be glad to get a chance at the Democ racy of a great city and the Levislature of a

New cases of cholera are being reported almost daily at Hamburg. Four occurred on Sunday. The New-York Academy of Medicine joins with the Chamber of Commerce and the Advisory Committee of Physicians in declaring that our local quarantine is utterly inefficient and incapable of providing adequate defence against the plague. But Tammany says we shall have no other, and holds the National Congress in check. Will the cople submit to this sort of thing? Are the nterior States to be slaves to Tammany? their power over their representatives at the capital interior to Tammany's?

John Quincy Adams is now prominently mentioned as a candidate for Secretary of State. This, oo, after four years of Democratic twaddle about "Grandfather's hat." For Mr. Adams is guilty of the political crime of having had a distinguished grandfather, and even a great-grandfather as well

Mr. Cleveland is reported to be seriously em barrassed by the necessity of choosing the next head of the State Department. If he has exhausted the diplomatic resources of his party without finding an eligible candidate, why does be not go outside the Union? Mr. Chamberlain had a great deal to do with shaping the fisheries policy of the first Cleveland Administration. Why not invite Mr. Chamberlain to take the office? It would strengthen Mr. Cleveland's popularity in England and open an era of good international feeling. Tammany and its allies might not like it, but Mr. Cleveland does not live to

The politicians at Albany experienced quite a shock yesterday. The day passed up there with-out the removal of a single Cleveland officeholder from any of the departments or boards. No explanation is offered. Perhaps much decapitation had dulled the edge of the Flower-Murphy-Hill guillotine and it took a day off to get its little knife sharpened.

There has been a great deal of weather this winter, but the beautiful law of compensation is discerted in the circumstance that there haven't been so many weather prophets as usual.

A dispatch from Chicago states that "the privilege of appointing janitors is apparently of greater moment than the speedy completion of a great (World's Fatr) building." Assuming that this is so it is evident that now is the time for these janitors to attest that they are public-spirited, unselfish citizens, capable of rising to a great ocasion. Let them fall back gracefully and give finished. They may well consent to do this when they reflect that the time for janitoring a building does not come in its fulness until it is

If Germany wants "compensation," as the cables say she dees, for our annexation of Hawaii, we will cheerfully give it to her in Africa. She can have all our rights there, and if it be said that we have none we can justly reply that we have quite as many as any other of the great Powers.

No one can read the full text of the act passed by the Legislature to legalize the Columbus Day expenditures in Brooklyn, which Governor Flower has just vetoed, and fail to see its important bearing upon the big batch of indictments against Kings County and Brooklyn officials found by the December Grand Jury. This bill declared that all the acts of the county and the city in the appropriation of money, incurring of liabilities, etc., for that occasion, "are hereby legalized, ratified and configued," just as if they had all been done by the authority of law. Then there was an adden dum, which said that "nothing in this act con tained shall be so construed' as to justify false or fraudulent claims, "nor shall anything herein

. . . affect in any manner criminal charges or proceedings now pending," etc. It is the common belief that the Legislature makes laws and that the courts construe them; in this case, the Legis lature evidently undertook to usurp the function of the courts. Certainly if all the acts in question were by this bill made entirely legal, any attempt to press the indictments would prove This was the real purpose of the law, spite of all denials, and the Governor perceived its "true inwardness" when he made up his mind

PERSONAL.

Although President Harrison is probably the most enthusiastic pedestrian that has ever occupied the White House, he is reported to have gained perceptibly in weight during the last four years.

Grant's log cabla, which has been a feature of Fairmount Tark in Philadelphia for nearly thirty years, is sought by the Chicago World's Fair management as an exhibit. It was originally erected for the General in November, 1864, at City Peint, Va., and was his headquarters for four months. At the close of the Civil War he presented it to George II. savart, of Philadelphia, who had it moved and reconstructed exactly as it looked on James River.

Governor Atgeld, of Ellinois, is making a tour of the south for the benefit of his health, which is really very poor. He was in Atlanta and New-Orleans last week, and had been in Asheville the week before.

The First Methodist Church, of Bailmore, has in vited the Rev. T. P. Frost, of Brooklyn, to become its pastor, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. E. D. Huntley. Mr. Frost is said to have accepted, conditionally, but it yet remains to be seen what Bishop Newman will do about the matter. Opposition has been manifested to the transfer of any more dergymen to that conference unless some of the ministers already in it shall leave.

It is related of Disraell that while standing in minter's studio before the picture of a girl, the daughter of a fisherman on the seashore holding a shell to her ear, he was asked to give it a name. The writer of "Lothair" picked up a scrap of paper and pencified "A Message from the Sea," a title the painter cagerly adopted.

When Jefferson Davis's remains are removed from Mississippi to Richmond next spring, the fresh interment will be directed and escort duty performed by Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, at the Virginia capital

Among the men who are openly talked about for United States Circuit Court Judge in pince of Justice passed by the House, and the quarantine mat- will und ubtedly be exhausted. Mr. Gladstone that when a man has practised behind any outlook is more favorable now than it was a few

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY ME EDMUND YATES.

RENOVATING THE STATE APARTMENTS AT BUCK

INGHAM-COUNTESS OF FLANDERS'S JEWELS STOLEN-LORD NORTHBOURNE-MINIS. TERIALISTS AND ANTI-PARNELL

ITES-UGANDA-THE FIRST DUKE OF CHANDOS. (BY CASER TO THE TRIBUNE.) Copyright, 1893; By The Tribune Association

London, Feb. 6.—A number of workmen have been employed at Euckingham Palace during the last few months thoroughly renovating the state spartments, how redecorated. The parameters months thoroughly renovating the state apartments, some of which have been redecorated. The parquet floors have been cleaned. The enter room has been redecorated in blue and good. There are to be two sines of the control of the con concerts and two state balls at the palace during the month of June, the Queen having decided to postpone all these entertainments this year until after Whitsentide. There will be two drawing-rooms early in March, and two early in May, the former being held by Princess Christian, the latter by the Princess of Wales. The Queen possesses an immense quantity of Wales. The queen possesses an immerse quantity of white, there being very large cellurs, most of them full, at St. James's Palace, Windsor Castle and Backingham Palace. No great stock of wine is ken either in Osborne or Balmoral, the supplies for those palaces being renewed as often as may be necessary.

The Queen's collection of old port, sherry, East India Madeira and Cubinet Rhine wines is probably the largest and finest in the country, and Her Majesty has largest and finest in the country, and her Majesty has a splendid cellar of Imperial Tokay, which was Prize Albert's favorite dessert wine. George IV parchased vast quantities of port, Maddra and sharr, which he was privileged to import free of duty; and in those days members of the Household were in the hold. of getting a great deal of wine in the same way, under the pretext that it was being ordered by them for the

January is traditionally the unlucky month of the Belgian Royal Family, and to avoid all chance of disaster the court ball was purposely fixed for Weines day, February 1. It was hoped that all chance of misfortune was ever, but on the Countess of Flander returning home about midnight, she discovered that

THE COUNTESS OF FLANDERS'S LOSS.

a mahegany casket in her bedroom had been broken open and that the whole of her jewels were stolen. The fist of missing valuables fills the whole of one column in the newsympers, and among the items figure several unique miniatures of her own and her husband's ancestors set in diamonds. The lowest estimate of loss is £25,000. Very fortunately the estimate of loss is £25,000.
was wearing on the evening in question the magworn at sigmaringen.

MR. JAMIESON NOT TO STEER THE PRINCES YACHT.

I hear that paragraphs which have appeared in many of the papers to the effect that the Prince of Wales had borrowed Mr. W. Jamieson and the crew of the Iverna for the cup race of his new craft are devoid of foundation. Mr. Jamieson generally stores the Iverna, as he did the Samona; but the ship belongs to his brother, Mr. T. Jamieson, senior p in the famous firm of distillers. I believe that His Royal Highness did ask Mr. Jamieson's opinion about his new venture.

HOW LORD NORTHBOURNE GOT HIS PEERAGE The late Lord Northbourne owed the peerage conferred upon him nine years ago neither to meritorious public services nor to his high social position, but entirely to the long and devoted friendship of the then and present Prime Minister. As Sir Walter James he was known as one of those who combined fervent religiosity and love of art and travel with unwavering faith in the personality and policy of sir, Gladstone. He belonged in fact to that inner circle of the Coleridges. Phillimores, Lytteltons and just one or two others who have been the private bodyguard of the Prime Minister for many long years. His son and successor inherits the faith with out the unction of the father.

MR. FAED'S RETIREMENT.

The announcement of the retirement of Mr. Past on the list of active memelrs of the Royal Academs is somewhat of a surprise, for neither in age nor in cademic standing is he among the seniores priores of Burlington House.

A BOOK ON THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE. Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell, whose skill in scientific and philosophical research is as well known as his representative position as a North Country employer of labor, has compiled a remarkable book on the Amer-

MINISTERS ANNOYED BY TIMOTHY HEALY. Whatever may be the bond between the Ministeriali-to and the Anti-Parnellites, things have not grad at all smoothly so far. It is plain that to Mr. T. Healy are to be intrusted the duties of fighting. His chief, Mr. Jostin McCarthy, attends when he behaved well so far. He has been decidedly rude to that most amiable and hard-working of whips, Mr. Marjorlbanks, and has made the Chanceller of the Exchequer positively display public signs of his dissatisfaction, when Mr. Healy ruined the first stroke of Sir William Harcourt this session by opposing the first reading of the Registration bill. well for the union of hearts between the Treasury benches and the irreconcliable, professional Irish members. Mr. Heely's peremptory demand that Ireland be included within the scope of the promised Registration till excited the rage and consternation f the Treasury beach. Ministers know very well that their own men would refuse to support the bull if it included Ireland; while, on the other hand, they

have no chance of getting it through a second real ing if the Nationalist members oppose it. UGANDA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Uganda is not done with yet, and when it is, Swan land or Egypt will take its place. Nothing could have been more pitiful than the display of the Treatury Beach on Friday night when pressed for its policy in East Africa. The point at issue had been made Sir Gerald Portal will reach Ugands clear enough. Sir Gersld Portal will reach Uganda just about in time to spend two weeks there before the company evacuates the country. His report can-not reach the Government till August, if as soos. What will happen meantime! Probably a massacre; at all events disturbance. What has been done to guard against this? More than probably nothing Mr. Gladstone has said so, and when he left the ilous the scene was one of unspeakable impotence.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON'S MEMOIR.

Sir Arthur Gordon's memoir of his father, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, which is to form a volume of a scries entitled "The Queen's Frime Ministers," will te published before the end of this month. It con-tains letters written by the Queen, Mr. Gladstone character), the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham. Lord Aberdeen was Forsign secretary under the Duke of Wellington and Peel, and Prime Minister from December, 1852, until February, 1855. Sir Arthur Gordon was private sec-retary to his father when the latter was Prime Minister, and was in the heart of all the political transacister, and was in the heart of all the pointed trans-tions of the important years 1853 and 1854. He had been permitted by the Queen to peruse some of the letters and papers which are kept in Her Mojesty's secret library at Eucklingham Palace, where there is a collection quite unique, including, as it does, every document relating to public affairs which has been written to or by or for the Queen since her accession, and the whole of her private correspondence respecting the various ministerial crises and changes. understood that the Queen herself looked over the annotated proof sheets of this volume.

THE STORY OF THE PRINCELY CHANDOS.

A work of curious social interest is shortly to be published by Sampson Low & Co., and it will afford an illustration of the trite truth that history repeats itself. The story of the princely Chandos, as the first Duke of Chandes was called by a mach-condoning gen-eration, belongs in a sense to scandalous chronicle, but in another sense to the annals of romance by the splendor, its contradictions, its extravagance and evanescence. The malversations of the great Duke of Mariborough, the unaccounted for three millions of Mr. Bridges, Paymaster-General and afterward Duke of Chandos; the South Sea Bubble, the Turkey Com-pany, the Africa Company, the building of the Canons, a lordly pleasure house for all time; its razing to the ground and the scattering abroad of its treasures within a short period, the unstinted royal favor and persistent popularity accorded to a personage for whose wealth there was no accounting otherwise than by gigantic peculation of a peculiarly cruel and un-patriotic kind, and the swift passing away of rank patriotic kind, and the swift passing away of rank and fortune from the house that had seemed so deeply rooted and so flourishing—of these we shull read in Mr. Robinson's forthcoming volume. I hear, too, of a curious coincidence, or a historical repetition, no less than a plea that the money unaccounted for by the paymaster of the forces in the Low Countries.